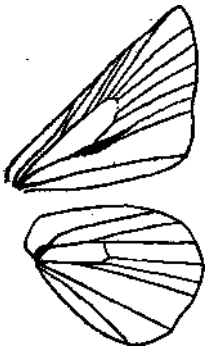

ored as on the upper side, save that the fore wings at the base near the inner margin are blackish, and that the hind wings are a trifle paler than on the upper side. The sexes do not differ in color. Expanse, .75-1.00 inch.

This pretty little butterfly is a Southern species, is found plentifully in Texas and Arizona, and occurs also very commonly in southern California.

(2) Copaeodes wrighti, Edwards, Plate XLVII, Fig. 10, $ (Wright's Skipper).

Butterfly.—This species may be easily distinguished from the preceding by the dark

FIG. 165.—Neuration fringes of both the fore and the hind wing

of the genus *o>p*o*s.* and by the different arrangement of the discal stigma on the fore wing. On the under side it is colored very much as prom's. Expanse, .75-1.10 inch.

Early Stages.— Unknown.

The species is found in the Mohave Desert and southern California.

(3) Copseodes myrtis, Edwards, Plate XLVII, Fig. n, $ (Myrtis).

Butterfly. —This diminutive little species may be readily recognized by the plate. The fore wings are somewhat broadly margined with dusky at the apex and along the outer margin; the hind wings on the costa are broadly and on the outer edge narrowly margined with dusky. On the under side the fore wings are blackish at the base. Expanse, .75 inch.

The only specimens of this butterfly that I have ever seen came from Arizona. The type is figured in the plate.

Genus ERYNNIS, Schrank

Butterfly.—The antennae are short, less than half the length of the costa; the club is robust, with a very minute terminal crook; the palpi have the third joint minute, suberect, and bluntly coni-

cal. There is a discal stigma on the fore wing of the male.

Egg.—Somewhat spherical.

Caterpillar.— Feeds upon grasses, and is stouter in form than